NEW-YORK MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1883.

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AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL TOPICS. DISAPPOINTED WITH THE PRESIDENT - GENERAL GRESHAM - WASHINGTON INVING - A MISHAP

A paper published in Washington yesterday a bitter attack upon the administration of President Arthur, because he has not been aggressive in the use of patronage for the benefit of a faction in the Republican party. The Postmaster-General is expected in Washington on Wednesday. Some of his enthusiastic friends are naming him as a possible Presidential candidate. A letter by Charles Lanman giving some impressions of Washingington Irving while, as an old man, he was collecting material for his "Life of Washington," has been made public. The story of a mishap to Senator Beck is recalled.

THE ADMINISTRATION ASSAILED.

A "STALWART" EDITOR'S INTENSE DISSATISFAC-TION WITH THE PRESIDENT-STRONG LANGUAGE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The Gazette is a Washington Sunday newspaper which is sometimes quoted by journals outside of the District of Columbia. Gazette is "Stalwart" in politics and for some time past its editorials have reflected the bitter discontent felt by certain "Stalwart" politicians toward President Arthur and his administration. to-day in a double-leaded editorial article The Gazette declares that President Arthur "has amazed his enemies and dishonored his friends," that, "the public acts of the President and of some of his Cabinet Ministers have been such as no bonest or truthful man can approve." The article concludes: truthiful man can approve." The article concludes:
If it transpires that an imbedle occupies the chair, it is only one of the phases of degradation to which the people of this country will be obliged to submit. We will not say what we could truth fully say about some of his Cabinet Ministers. It would do no good and might do harm. All we have to say is that from knowledge and belief no such an administration ever before existed in this country, and none like it ever should exist again. We admit the shame.

In another column the editor returns to the attack

publican party in his personal poss-saion. That cure consists of a vigorous policy and proper use of the vast patronnge. Will he apply the certain remedy f if the President prefers to continue as he has so far there is but one of two explar atory conclusions: Either he is hopelessly possessed by procrastination and vascillation or he is a galvanized "Half-Breed."

In still another place the editor complains because THE TRIBUNE published in advance exclusive information of the President's purpose "in regard to the appointment of a Postmaster-General"; and wants to know why "the leading 'Haif-Breed' organ deserves such or any favor from this Adminis-

The Gazette also publishes, exclusively, a story to the effect that ex-Congressman Crowley recently received a "soub" from the President, whereupon he left the White House in a towering rage, declaring that he would never set foot in it again during this 'Administration; that the President's private secretary vainly tried to coax the ex-Congressman to return; that Crowley has thrown up his appintment as a special attenney to prosecute the South Carolina election cases "at a sacrifice to himself of about \$36,000"; that "Crowley is gone, and when he went the last Stalwart Republican leader passed from social and political relations with the President." Mr. Crowley when in Washington a few day ago told a TRIBUNE correspondent that he expected to go to South Carolina in about a week, but he had first to go home to attend to some private business. He has not yet returned to Washington. he left the White House in a towering rage, declaring

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. HIS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON EXPECTED ABOUT

THE MIDDLE OF THE WEEK-INJUDICIOUS

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, April 8 .- It is expected that Postmaster-General Gresham will arrive in Washington and enter upon the duties of his new office on Wednesday, The First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Hatton, says that Gresham will find everything in good working condition in the Department, and that "there is barmony, industry and system from one end of it to the other." Mr. Hatton declares that he was not disappointed because the President did not promote him. "I never asked for the appointment," said he, "nor did I request a friend to do so. I believe Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, did recommend me for the appointment. I know that some of the Indiana Congressmen favored my appointment, as also did some of the Ohio Representatives. There was, moreover, a general movement in the South in my favor."

The Indiana office holders and clerks in Washington held a very enthusiastic meeting last night, with a view to preparing a grand display and serenade for General Gresham on his arrival. Mr. Curry, who was chaplain of General Gresham's old regiment, succeeded, however, in coavincing his enthusiastic brother Hoosiers that General Gresham was not the sort of a man to be grateful for a display of fireworks and a parade with brass bands in his honor, and it is likely that the welcome will be less noisy and demonstrative, although not less cordial and hearty, than was at first proposed. Although the time for holding the next National Convention is more than a year ahead and General Gresham has not yet taken the oath of office as Postmaster-Gen-eral, his chances for the Presidential nomination erai, his chances for the Fresidential nomination are already beginning to be as earnestly and gravely discussed and weighed as though he had been years in office and had made a National reputation as the head of an important executive department. If General Gresham has any strong political ambitions he will be pretty likely to conceal them for a time and pray to be saved from his injudicious friends.

RECOLLECTIONS OF IRVING. EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY CHARLES LANMAN

TO PETER FORCE-IRVING IN AND ABOUT WASH-INGTON-INCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The Washington Post of to-day published a letter written February 20, 1853, by Charles Lauman to the late Peter Force, of Washington, giving an account of a day spent with Washington Irving, who was then at the National capital gathering material for his "Life of Washington." Mr. Lanman's letter contains some passages which are of present interest. Speaking of his "Lafe of Washington," which "he hardly be lieved he would ever send to the press," Irving, according to Mr. Lanman, said:

according to Mr. Lanman, said:

He loved the subject, and thought first of writing such a work twenty years ago. But so many able mea had written upon it, he did not believe he could say anything new. Many people had told him he ought to write it—but why should he? Ten years ago he had the work all written in chapters to the inauguration of Washington as President, and he could finish it now in a few days. But he did not like it; it did not suit him, and he really expected to put it in the fire some of these days. He ought to have begun it forty years ago. All that he could hope to do that would be new wasto weave into his nearrative what incidents he could obtain of a private and personal character. He supposed some people thought it very focilish for him to be writing any book at his time of life, now that he was seventy years old, but the subject was intensely interesting to him, and he wished to write it for his own gratification. He might not live to complete it, but he would try what he could oo. He must be doing something; he could not be idle. His mother was an admirer of General Washington and hence the name ane gave her son. With regard to the Washington pipers in the Department of state, he said he had found very little in them worth printing which had not already been published.

Mr. Lanman accompanied Irving on a visit to

Mr. Lanman accompanied Irving on a visit to

Arlington which he describes as follows:

Mr. Irving's main object in visiting Arlington was to gather items of personal information about Washington. Mount Vernon he was already familiar with, and, counting much upon an interview with Mr. Castis, he was not disappointed. The name and character of Washington he seems to love and admire with intensity; he looks upon him as a special gift from God to this country, and I have not heard our great author speak of our great General without emotion. He says to at every American should be proud of the memory of Washington, and should make his example and his wonderful character a continual study. Our mutual friend of Arlington House, with als wife, received Mr. Irving with every manifestation of regard, and after the true, open-handed and open-hearted Virginia fashion. The pictures, the books, and the furniture relica from Mount Vernou were all exhibited, and it seemed to me that Mr. Custie was particularly happy in expressing his 'Recollections of the

Chief, which, you will remember, is a pet phrase with our friend.

Of all the pleasant reminiscences which Mr. Irving brought from Arlington House, the most agreeable one was that he had noticed a striking reaemblance between Mrs. Custis and his own mother. The latter had been dead for nearly forty years, and he had been a very extensive travelier, but he had never seen a face toward which his heart seemed to yearn so strongly. I noticed the fact that he could hardly keep his eyes off her, and he thought proper to apologize for his apparent rudeness by alluding to the emotions which her presence excited in his breast. He subsequently accounted to me for the resemblance by analyzing the peculiar expression of the eyes, caused by unusual long cyclashes, all of which seemed to be confirmed in my opinion by the dreamy expression of his own eyes.

The letter contains the following allusions to mat-

The letter contains the following allusions to matters of political as well as personal interest:

An incident related by Mr. Irving, going to illus-

effect:

When Secretary of Legation at St. James's in 1831, he was left by Mr. McLane to represent the country in the capacity of charge d'affaires for a period of three months. During that time the coronation of William IV. took place, and his expenses were unusually heavy. When he came home he presented a claim for £100, which was a smaller sum than he had expended. The President said there was no law providing for such claims, but ordered the pay of a charge for the time employed. And he did receive it—a sum amounting to more than twice what had been prayed for.

Mr. Irving's feelings have recently been very much hurt by discovering a note attached to one of his letters from Madrid to the Department of State, to the effect that Mr. McLane toid Mr. Trist that he (Mr. L.) originate the idea of Spain's offering to mediate between the governments of the United States and Mexico during the war of 1846. The letter in question states explicitly that General Saunders, who succeeded Mr. Irving as Minister to Spain, asked him to speak to the Spanish Government on the subject. He acreed with General Saunders, and thought it a good opportunity for Spain to do something handsome, but the idea did not originate with him. The pencil note on the letter contradicts this, and Mr. Irving has been further grieved by finding that General Saunders, in his dispatches, makes no acknowledgment of the fact hat he requested Mr. Irving, then a private citizen, to suggest the idea unofficially to the Spanish Government.

Irving, it appears, did not like Washington very well, and Washington dinners and parties were still less to his taste. Mr. Lanman says :

still less to his taste. Mr. Lanman says:

During our morning's conversation we touched upon the city of Washington and in speaking of its 'magnificent distances,' Mr. Irving was both amusing and severe upon those who laid it out. Dining out here, which business had been near killing him, was very disagrecable—large parties particularly so. You generally have to take your sat, said he, at 6 o'clock, and as you are sure to be seated by the slot of some one whom you never saw or heard of, with whom you must keep up a constant talk for three hours, the time thus wasted is annoying in the extreme. And the ostentations courses were so regular. By watching the dishes he could tell exactly how the culter aliment had advanced. And everywhere the food was cooked in precisely one manner. He thought that one man old the cooking for the entire town; that one vintage supplies the wine and one confectioner the facey articles in that line, for they were always stamped with one name.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 8 .- According to the descriptions of the President's travelling costume given by some of the newspaper correspondents, wears his gold-rimmed eyeglasses on breast of his coat when they are not required for use. Senator Beck could tell him that such a practice in Florida is not always safe. The Kentucky Senator went to Florida a few weeks ago, and although he is not so devoted nor experienced an angler as President Arthur, he is fond of watching fish as they disport in their native element. When Senator Beck arrived in Florida he, too, wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses attached to the outside of his coat. He made a trip to Green Cove Springs by steamboat by the clearness of the water and he greatly enjoyed peering into its crystal depths and watching the active movements of the fish.

As he stood leaning over the rail of the steamer, one day, engaged in this pleasant diversion, the Senator's eye-glasses slipped from their fastening, dropped into the stream and slowly sank into its depths. Before they had touched the bottom the glittering gold caught the eye of a large and voracious member of the finny tribe. The astonished Senator saw a quick dar;, an open, hungry and senator saw a quick dar;, an open, hungry carolina Democratic leaders regard the suggestion of the sumplement of the party in the south to the Republicans. The tening it from the inside. On the table was a small portion of a mince pie. The sumplement of the finny tribe and the sumplement of the party in the south to the Republicans. The same point of the party in the south to the Republicans. The same point of the party in the south to the Republicans tening it from the inside. On the table was a small portion of a mince pie. The sumplement of the party in the south to the Republicans. depths. Before they had touched the bottom the mouth which suddenly closed upon his cherished eye glasses, and in a twinkling the happy fish had disappeared. Scuator Beck, as soon as he recovered from his amazement, declared with much emphasis and language garnished with some rather tropical expletives, that he did not care for any more Florida fishing with that sort of bait.

AN ESTIMATE OF POSTAL REVENUES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Auditor Ela has made ome calculations as the basis of an estimate to show what will be the probable falling off in the receipts of the Post Office Department after the reduction of letter postage and the readjustment of estmasters' salaries shall have taken effect. Under the present law nearly every post office yields some revenue. Taking New-York as a basis for the Northern and Western States, Auditor Ela reached the conclusion that under the new law about onefourth of the post offices in those States will yield a revenue; and with Alabama as a basis for the Southern States the conclusion is reached that only about one-eighth of the offices in those States will yield a net revenue.

THE MAYOR AND THE EXCISE BOARD, CITY HALL STATESMEN DISCUSSING NICE POINTS OF LAW.

The Democratic politicians pretend to bave discovered that the Mayor did not comply with the law in making his nominations for Excise Commissioners. ome of the learned members of the Board of Alder mer who are great sticklers on points of law have called the Mayor's attention to this and they want him to withdraw his nominations. But the real trouble with these astute members of the bar (rooms) is caused by the names con-tained in the Mayor's document and not by the manner in which it is made out. They want to get rid of the nominations of William H. Philips and Charles Welde without rejecting them, and if the Mayor could be persnaded to withdraw them on a legal technicality it is thought he could be induced to send in the names deaired by John Kelly and Hubert O. Thompson. The Mayor, however, it is understood, declines to comply with the request that has been made of him. Mr. Thompson and Aldermen Carroll and De Laey assert that the Mayor promised them that he would nominate ex-Alderman Robert Hall, instead of which he sent in the name of Mr. Philips, while Mr. Kelly and the Tammany leaders are still angry because Richader Croker was not

The official document sent in by the Mayor nominates Messrs. Mitchell, Welde and Philips for Excise Commis-sioners without designating the person whom each one shall succeed. Nominations to fill vacancies caused by th expiration of terms of officials have never before been nade out in that manner. The Mayor has always designated the person each nominee was to succeed. The Aldermen assert that the law requires that to be done; hence, they say, the nominations made a week ago are void. The Aldermen assert that as the nominations are all in one document and made together they cannot act upon one without acting upon all three; and that if Mitchell and Welde should be confirmed there would be no way to determine whether Commissioner McCord or Commissioner Hart should retire from the Excise Board.

An examination of the law in regard to the Excise Board leaves the question somewhat in doubt. The Board is not a department of the city government in a legal sense. It is organized under a State law and is not named as a "department" in the city charter. The April "to nominate three good and responsible citizens to the Board of Aldermen, who shall confirm or reject such nominations," for Excise Commissioners. Another paragraph in the same section reads: "Any one or more of the Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to act as a Board of Excise until the others shall be ap-

to act as a Board of Excise until the others shall be appointed. Commissioners of Excise in cities shall hold their offices for three years, and until others shall be appointed in their places."

The Aldermen claim that the words "until others shall be appointed in their places" require the Mayor to specify the persons whom his nominees shall succeed. It appears, however, that the Mayor made his nominations in accordance with "the New-York City Consolidation act" which went info effect on April 1. Section 109 reads: "The Mayor shall on the first Monday of April in 1863, and in every third year, nominate to the Board of

Aldermen three good and responsible citizens to be Commissioners of Excise; said Board shall confirm or reject such nominations. . . Any person appointed after the commencement of the term herein presented abail hold until the expiration of such term and until a successor is duly appointed and qualified. Any one or more of the Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to act as a Board of Excise until the others shall be duly appointed."

It is ascrited by friends of the Mayor that this act serves as a new creation for the Board of Excise and does not require nominations to be made out to succeed persons now in office. It has a provision in it which gives the Mayor the sole power to fill vacancies occurring other than by expiration of terms. Heretofore such vacancies had to be filled in the same way as original suppointments, as when Mr. McCord was nominated to succeed Mr. Friedsam, who resigned. On the other hand, the Aldermen assert that this act does not rereat previous acts, and if it does, then there is talk of confirming Mr. Mitchell and referring the other nominations to a committee to rest until such time as the Mayor may withdraw them. If Mr. Mitchell is confirmed, under the new law he will supersede all three of the present Commissioners and will constitute the Board of Excise. "We will have a single-headed department them," said one of the Aldermen yesterday, "and that is what the Mayor is in favor of according to his draft of a charter."

The salaries of the Excise Commissioners are fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Commissioners receive \$5,000 eveh, though they do not spend two hours a day in the performance of their duties. The Dock Commissioners receive only \$3,000 cach and a committee of tax-payers at one time sought to have the Board of the Revision and Correction of Assessments. His salary as Recorder is \$12,000. Some time ago he claimed that he was entitled to a salary of \$1,000 a year as member of the Sinking Fund Commission and of the Excise Board to the same figur

POLITICAL NEWS.

BUTLER AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. REPUDIATED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENS.] Boston, April 8 .- The Herald publishes inerviews with prominent Democrats in the Middle, Western and Southern States concerning Governor Butler's prospects for obtaining the next Democratic nomination for President.

Inquiries at Albany, among prominent Democrats identified with the New-York State Administration, representative Democrats in both Houses of the Legisbers of the Democratic State Committee temporarily at the Capitol, does not reveal a single man of influ who considers Butler available as a Democratic Presidential nominee in 1884. They are not disposed to regard the matter seriously as even a possible contingency. Leading members of the Tilden Committee, influential with the present State Administration say: The Democracy has done many foolish things and withstood their effects, but

Butler's nomination would kill the party.

The feeling among the leading Bourbon Democrats in Western Pennsylvania is not encouraging to the aspirant. A leading Democrat in speaking of Butler's chances said: "The Democratic party has made many mistakes in the past generation, but I do not see what it has done to merit such an infliction as the burden of Butler in a Presidential campaign. He is not worthy on his record or by his ability.'

port him if 10,000 apostale Democratic conventions nominated him. If the Democratic party caunot elect a Democrat to the Presidency I prefer that it shall not be responsible for the elevation of a nondescript who represents no principles and only the basest passions in crats in Virginia is antagonistic to Eutler. One of the enders of that party remarked that, if Butler were nominated by the National Convention, he beit would drive thousands

Butter's name as a grim joke.

The one man in the United States for whom Missouri Bourbons would not vote for President is Butler. In Texas Butter's record in New-Orleans would be strongly prejudicial to his case. As a gentlement prominent in the politics of Texas said: "It makes no difference whether the charges laid at his door are true or not; many good men will not believe that they are untrue."

AN ELECTION FRAUD IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The canvass of the returns from the South town ticket in the late election has been completed, and has brought to light the fact that in the Pourth precinct, Second Ward, the ballot-box was held for a day or two by the judges, part of the time being in for canvassing it was discovered that the tally sheet had been doctored with chemicals and 200 votes transferred from Republican to Democratic candidates. The work and been bunglinrly done and the evidence of fraud is said to be conclusive. No action has yet been taken toward punishing the guilty persons.

ELECTIONS IT JERSEY CITY.

Unusual interest is felt in the election to be eld in Jersey City to-morrow for municipal officers, and throughout Hudson County for members of the Board of Freeholders. The recent energetic but unsuccessful from the Legislature a new charter for the city, has result is a large number of nominations for all the offices be filled. The interest is also increased by the fact that the people of the county are to decide whether a new county road shall be built or whether a new county road shall be built or not. If the vote is in favor of the road it is to extend north and south from one end of the county to the other, a distance of about twelve miles, and is to cost \$1,000,000. As the Board of Freeholders will determine the location of the road, and have the expenditure of the money more than usual care has been exercised in nomina ing candidates for that board, and in several instances the Citizens' committee has cast party lines aside and made nominations themselves. For this rea-son it is expected that a much better class of men than usual will constitute the next Board of Freeholders. The same plan has been followed in some of the nominations

POLITICAL NOTES. The Fourth Ward Republican Association

of Brooklyn has voted to request M.J.Dady not to resign from the General Committee of the County. The Republicans of New-Rochelle on Thursday evening nominated the following candidates for village officers, to be voted for on April 17: President, Charles G. Banks; Trustees, Alexander Hudson, Frederick Lorenzon, John Sheehan and John G. Ross; Trussurer, Edward Hambden; Police Justice, Cornelius E. Kene.

Washington, N. J., April 8 .- At the regular Citizens' Convention held on Friday evening Daniel F. Beatty was unanimously nominated for Mayor. If

TRENTON, N. J., April 8 .- The Democrats ominated Garrett D. W. Vroom, the present incumbent, for Mayor on Friday evening. All the tickets are now in the field, the Republicans having nominated David S. Hul-fish for Mayor, and the citizen reformers George S. Gros-venor. The election will take place to-morrow. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April S.—In Cumberland, where no

hoice for Senator was made on Wednesday, Dexter Clark, Rep., was yesterday elected by 27 majority. At East Greenwich a recond trial yesterday resulted in the election of Samuel M. Knowles for Senator and Thomas W. Chace for Representative. Both are Repub-

CHILDREN SET AT LIBERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.-The Griswold mills at Darby having been employing children under thirteen years of age, in violation of law, James McGabey, a weaver living at that place, called the attention of the authorities to the master, and as a result twenty five children were dismissed from the mill. In retaliation, the operatives of the mill have joined in a movement to boycott the store of a relative of McGa-have.

VICTIMS OF INDIAN SAVAGES.

FORT SCOTT, Mo., April 8 .- The remains of the late Judge H. C. McComas and his wife, who were recently killed by Indians, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by the Judge's brother, Rufus McComas, and his daughters, Mary and Ada. They were met at the depot by a committee of citizens and a large number of friends. The funeral took place to-day.

MURDERED BY A TRAMP.

WOMAN'S SKULL CRUSHED WITH AN AXE GHASTLY ACT IN WEST PATERSON-ROBBERY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE MOTIVE FOR THE

Mrs. Hannah S. Sunderlin, a widow, age sixty, iving near the little village of West Paterson, in Putnam County, was found on the atternoon of Wednesday, March 27, with one side of her skull crushed in. She died on the following morning. The village is on the line of the New-York and New-England Raitroad, and the house of Mrs. Sunderlin s about one mile from the station. The old lady was worth about \$6,000 in real and personal property. Most of this was in ready money which she loaned to the farmers in the vicinity. Among the ignorant people of the neighborhood there were many who believed that Mrs. Sunderlin kept considerable sums of money in the house. It was known to her friends. however, that this was not true. She was last seen alive about 6 p. m. on Tuesday, March 26, by Mrs. J. P. Rodgers, who lives opposite. Mrs. Sunderlin was then rear her front door. About 1 o. m. on the following day Mrs. Rodgers went over to Mrs. Sunderlin's to tell her that she had rented a shanty near by to a colored family. The curtains of the house were down and the front door was locked. Going to the rear door she gained an entrance. Mrs. Sunderlin was not found either in the kitchen or sitting-room. Two cats ran from a bedroom while Mrs. Rodgers was in the house. Mrs. Rodgers supposed that Mrs. Sunderlin had gone to call on a neighbor and did not look further. THE MURDER DISCOVERED.

Two hours later Mrs. Rodgers sent her daughterin-law over to Mrs. Sunderlin's to acquaint her with what she herself had gone to tell. Young Mrs. Rodgers finding Mrs. Sunderlin was not about the house went to the bedroom. The cats which the elder Mrs. Rodgers had seen ran out as the visitor entered. On the bed was the owner of the house bleeding profusely and presenting a ghastly appearance.
Mrs. Rolgers's first impression was that Mrs. Sunderlin had died during the night, and that the cats were eating the corpse. She ran to the door and screamed. Her husband and mother-in-law ran to her. An investigation showed that a burglary had been committed and that the old lady had been struck on the side of the head as she lay in bed. She was breathing heavily when found, and was unconscious. She was raised in bed and placed in a more comfortable position, and while moving her the visitors found that her hands were tied with a piece of cord. The alarm was at once given, and Dr. Wheeler was called. He found that one side of the woman's skull was crushed in, and that there was no hope of saving her life. She died on the following morning without having regained con-

THE WORK OF THE DETECTIVES,
Meanwhile a meeting of the residents of the neighborhood had been held, and it was resolved to procure the aid of an experienced detective to hunt down the murderer. Supervisor Henry Mabey sent James Towner, a United States revenue officer, to this city to call at Pinkerton's Detective Agency and procure the -aid detective. After hearing the particulars of the murder Robert Pinkerton was struck with its resemblance to the murder of Mrs. Hull in this city by Chastine Cox, and thought it very likely that it had been committed by a colored man. An investigation by Pinkerton's agent showed that the murder had been committed by some one who was acquainted with the house and its surroundings. A pane of glass in a rear window had been fastened in place with tacks from the outside, These had been removed, the pane taken out, the screens on the inside of the window pushed open and the window lifted. There were tracks in the mud outside, and these led directly to the window, mentioned, showing that the murderer knew that he could more easily gain access to the house in this way. He had gone out by the kitchen door, unfasderer, as Mrs. Sunderlin, although she made mine pies for her visitors, never ate any herself.

On the day of the murder Peter Baldwin, a nepher of Mrs. Sunderlin, bad sent his daughter to the old lady with \$41, interest due on a loan, and ten pounds of meat. It was at first supposed that the murderer had taken this money, but the roll of bills and another dollar were found in a worsted bag concealed in a closet. There were evidences that the villain had made a most careful search after beating his victim insensible, but it is believed that he failed to secure any money. Suspicion was first directed against Frederick Denny, a colored farm hand, a rather shiftless person, who lives not far from the Sunderlin residence, and Patrick Murphy, a trackman employed on the railroad. There really was no evidence against either of these men. Pinkerton's agent had made various inquiries and found that a colored tramp had been discovered by John W. Utter sleeping in the barn of his employer, Augustus Birch, at 4 p. m. on the day preceding the assault on Mrs. Sunderlin He had with him an axe. Mrs. Helen Holmes had seen the same man carrying an axe. Dr. Wheeler gave it as his opinion that the injuries of Mrs. Sunderlin could have been inflicted with an axe. A farmer of whom inquiries were made was of the opinion that the description of the tramp fitted one James H. Riley, a worthless colored man, who at one time with his wife occupied the shanty opposite one time with his wife occupied the sharty opposite
Mrs. Sunderlin's house—the one which Mrs. Rodgers
had called to acquaint Mrs. Sunderlin with the fact
of its being rented, and which actually led to the
discovery of the murder. This clew was followed.
Inquiries were made, and finally on April 5 the deterive discovered that the man sought for was
in the employ of Samuel Rundle, as a stableman, at
Danbury, Conn.

AN ARREST MADE.

Supervisor Mabey and Mr. Towner went to Danbury to see that Riley did not get away before the arrival of the detec-tive, and the latter followed with Utter and Mrs. Holmes. Sheriff Crofts was also called on to give his services. The two witnesses were sent to the house of a Mr. Turner. When everything was in readiness Riley was sent by his employer with a note to Mrs. Turner. He was recognized by both Utter and Mrs. Holmes, and was taken into custody by Sheriff Crofts. He was questioned as to his movements on the day preceding the assault on Mrs. Sunderlin. He declared in the most positive manner that he had not been in or near West Paterson on that day. He said that on March 26 he was in North Salem, and had been there for several days staying at the house of his brother-in-law, Francis Bowman, and from there he went directly to Danbury and entered the service of Mr. Rendel. Previous to the time mentioned he had lived at Greenhaven, and left there on March 26 to go to Bowman's. On the afternoon preceding the murder he went to visit Charles Bowman, a brother of Francis, living between North Salem and Brewster. On going there he passed throngs. West Paterson, where Mrs. Sunderlin lived, He declared that he did not meet any one on the road whom he knew that he did not sleep in Mr. Birch's barn, and did not see Utter. He admitted that he knew Mrs. Sunderlin, and that on March 24, he called at her house when she gave him some bread and butter and mince pie. He had little conversation with her. He could not explain why he had called there instead of on his old employer, Platt Rodgers, who jived close by. He asserted positively that he did not have an axe, and that he knew nothing concerning the murder. He was committed to the jail in Carmel, Putham County, A close examination of his clothes revealed what are believed to be blood stains. manuer that he had not been in or near West Pat-

ACCUMULATING EVIDENCE. After Riley had been locked up the detective went to North Salem and saw Francis Bowman. He said that Riley reached his house about 3 p. m. on March 28. He had not seen him for a week before that, Bowman's wife and daughter corrobo rated this. Bowman added that when Riley came there he had an axe with him, and produced one which he said was left there by Riley. It was freshly rusted, as though it had been recently washed. A large splinter has been broken

off the handle of the axe, and around this fracture and in the eye of the axe there are traces of blood. On the day on which Mrs. Sunderlin died Justice Philip Perry, of Paterson, impanelled a jury to hold an inquest. At the request of the detective it was adjourned until he had worked up the case. The jury reassembled on Saturday last and listened to the evidence presented, as given above. Dr. Wheeler and another physician were certain that the injuries could have been inflicted with an axe. A verdict against Riley was rendered, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A SEXTON'S FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

SEIZING A THIEF IN ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH-A ROB-

RERY OF JEWELS IN TREMONT. The residents of the "annexed district" are be coming alarmed over the doings of a couple of bold burglars. Their latest acts reported at Police Headquarters yesterday were the robbery of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Tremont, Friday evening, and the robbery Charles Bathgate's residence on Boston-ave, in the vicinity of Tremont on Saturday night. Mr. Bathgate is a retired merchant, and lives in a fine house tanding about 200 yards from the road, hidden behind trees, and with no other building near. The burgiars were discovered by the cook about 8 p. m., who saw a ladder standing against one of the rear windows on the second floor, which was raised. Alarmed at her outeries the thieves jumped out of the window and ran away in the

The room, which was a bed-chamber, was found in a state of great disorder. In searching for valuble jewelry, known to be there, the thieves had turned everything upside down. They secured a valuable gold watch and jewels worth several hundred dollars.

It is thought these were the same men who on the revious night robbed the church of which Father Peter Farrell is the pastor. On that night the sexton, Patrick Maloney, started, to make his evening tour of the edifice before going to bed, and at once discovered one of the basement windows open. On trying to close it he was impeded by the form of a burly burghar who was crouching down on the sill. The sexton immediately grappled with the thief, and a ferce tussle ensued. The window had been broken, and the bits of broken glass were strewn on the floor. In the struggle they cut the burgiar severely, for the next morning blood was discovered spattered about the floor. The sexton shouted for help, but none came, and finally the burgiar broke away and fled. Maloney says he was a powerful man, with a red face and dark mustache, and he would know him again.

After his tussle Maloney roused the family in the parsonage, and a search was made. One of the church had been beaten in, evidently to admit of the escape of a second burgiar, who had penetrated into the interior of the church while his comrade kept watch. Alarmed at the noise of the fight, he burst his way out of the front window. One of the three poor-boxes in the church was broken open, but Maloney says he thinks the thieves were after the altarpieces and candlesticks, which are very valuable. ton, Patrick Majoney, started, to make his evening

THE TEXAS HOTEL HORROR.

AND FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED. GALVESTON, April 8 .- A dispatch from Greenville gives the following in relation to the disaster of cries from the inmates who were crushed in the ruius were appalling, but the fire which at once started in the ruins spread rapidly, and soon all eries were hushed. The following were either killed outright by the falling of the building or burned to leath in the ruins: Mrs. Pruitt, proprietress of the hotel; George Pruitt, a crippled son of Mrs. Pruitt the pleadings of both from the ruins for relief were heartrending; Louis Albert, burned alive; F. D. N. Rietly, contractor, crushed; Frank West, erushed; R. R. Neal, Miss Lou Davis, J. E. Ford. M. Hill and four negro servants. The above were buried beneath the ruins, and it was utterly imposable to render assistance to those who were not

The following inmates of the hotel were injured W. D. Pruitt, badly mangled: Dr. Turner, probably fatally crushed; M. G. Mars, bruised. The slightly injured are D. C. Bell, K. N. Denton, Tom Victores, Lewis Morris, Charles Brownell, Percy Cox, W. T. McClure and Frederick Ende, wife, two daughters and servant. Dr. Turner lay beneath the timbers until they burned in twain, releasing him. Mr.

until they burned in twain, releasing him. Mr. Denton escaped death by a second falling of walls, which released him. One man cut his throat when he found the flames consuming him.

The redef train from Sherman made the time of a mile per minute. The cause of the calamity is uncertain. It is thought that an explusion of powder in Armstead's hardware store blew out the west walls, causing the entire building to fall. The adjoining buildings were destroyed.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY FAILURE.

Boston, Mass., April 8 .- It was announced to-day in the Roman Catholic churches at Lawrence that the Augustinian Society would file a petition in insolluce the indebtedness to depositors in the Augustinian Savings Institution by collections. The indebtedness to 703 depositors is \$455,000, which, with the mortgages, makes the total liabilities \$567,000. The Society claims makes the total natifices \$500,000. The society cannot that the assets are \$500,000, which consists of four churches and parsonages and stone school buildings. If the property should be sold by order of Court the depositors would realize scarcely 5 per cent, but the Rev. Mr. McEvoy says they will be paid the full amount, though it may take many years for the final settlement.

EX. PRESIDENT DIAZ IN BOSTON.

Boston, April 8.-General Diaz, ex-Presilent of the Mexican Republic, and party arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening by a special train on the New-York and New-England Railroad. They were received at the depot by representatives of the city and escorted to the Hotel Vendome. They will remain the guests of the city until Thursday morning. This evening an informal reception was held and a dinner given, at which Mayor Palmer, Alderman O'Brien, President Flynn, of the Com-mon Council, Sefior Ybama, Mr. Thomas Nickerson, Or. E. W. Cushing, Sefior Tarraja and others, with their

ORDINATION OF METHODIST PREACHERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.-The exercises of the New-England Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day, held in Infantry Armory Hall, were at-tended by large congregations. In the morning Bishop Simpson delivered an eloquent sermon on "Power and Influence of Christianity." Nine candidates for deacon's orders were then ordained by Bishop Simpson. At the afternoon service the Rev. Dr. A. Whedon preached. C. L. Goodell, Archibald McLeod, E. W. Goodier, Addis Albro and William I. Ward were ordained to elder's

A BOOK STORE CHANGING HANDS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, April 8 .- The old "Corner Book Store," well known for many years to people of a literary bent, has changed hands, Alexander Williams retiring which he has earned a competency. The new firm will be known as Cupples. Upham & Co., and is composed of Joseph George Cupples, Henry M. Upham and Charles L. Damrell. from the firm after many years of active business life in

A GOOD SEASON FOR LUMBERMEN.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 8 .- The flood in the Susquehanna is now tweive feet, and the booms are filling up rapidly. About 60,000,000 feet of logs are already in. Many rafts are coming down the Loyalsock Creek.

FATAL BASTE TO REACH HIS HOME.

HARTFORD, April 8 .- Lucius Renway jumped from a fast express train on the Consolidated Road last night as it was entering this city. Both his legs were cut off, and he died soon after reaching the hospital He jumped off at a crossing near his residence, instead of waiting the arrival of the train at the depot.

SCHAEFER IGNORANT OF FOUL PLAY.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- Jacob Schaefer, in a pubtighed eard, denies, so far as he is concerned or knows, that there was anything crooked in the closing game of the recent billiard tournament between himself and Maurice Vignaux.

TOPICS IN ALBANY.

THE CHARTER-REPUBLICAN REORGANIZA-TION.

BOTH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS DIVIDED ON THE CHARTER QUESTION-JOHN J. O'BRIEN AND THE REORGANIZATION IN THIS CITY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
ALBANY, April 8.—While the Assemblymen were
watching with intense interest the conflict over the
Tammany charter for New-York on Thursday night a young man sat placidly smoking in the clerk's room off of the Assembly Chamber. From his broadcloth and white necktie one might easily have mistaken him for a clergyman; but the black beady eves that gianced sharply about, the black hair parted smartly above the high forehead, the full cheeks and large lips, proclaimed a city politiciau. John J. O'Brice-this was the man's name-had come to Albany a few days previously to learn the position of the legislation affecting New-York. This was a natural mission; as president of the Republican Central Association of New-York he could not help being interested in the legislation proposed by a Democratic Legislature concerning the departments of New-York, which have in their employ hundreds of Republicans,
During the debate on the charter, as stated, he

at unconcerned about its result. He already knew that the jealousies of the various Democratic facthe charter in its present shaps. Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican leader, occasionally came out from the Assembly chamber to consult with him. It was a somewhat amusing spectacle to see these two men. one the representative of "machine" Republicanism and the other of its most extreme Independent element, in consultation about the course to take to defeat a Democratic measure. However, they were united upon one point, namely, that charter ought to be recommitted to the Committee on Cities for amendment. Nevertheless, they will differ about the amendments. Mr. O'Brien is in favor of the Board of Aldermen's retaining the confirmatory power; Mr. Roosevelt is not. The latter would make all the departments single-headed, with the exception of the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and would give the appointment of their chiefs to a Mayor to be elected at once, displacing Mayor Edson. Mr. O'Brien would not be n favor of such a radical bill. It will thus be seen that as soon as the construction of a charter for New-York is begun, wide differences of opinion on the subject are discovered among the Republicans, yet the same differences exist among the Democrats.

ANXIOUS FOR REPUBLICAN AID. The recommittal of the Tammany charter will

make these differences among the Democrats more apparent than they have been before. Speaker Chapin and other members of the Tilden Regency surrounding Governor Cleveland are sincerely desirous of amending the charter of New-York so that it shall conform to that of Brooklyn. They would give Mayor Edson or his successor the powers that are now possessed by Mayor Low. Failing in conferring these powers on Mayor Edson, they may attempt to pass a charter conferring them on his successor. "If we could but obtain the support of the Republican members of the Legislature," said a prominent Tilden Democrat yesterday, "we would pass a charter giving Edson the power to appoint the heads of all the departments, have the terms of these heads of departments expire with his-in fact make over the charter of New-York in every respect till it should be like that of Brooklyn. In that case we would not adjourn the Legislature quite as quickly as we have planned. But I presume we could not get the united support of the Republicans fo r such a scheme. Their 'machine' would be against it; O'Brien would come up from New-York and set all the Stalwart Republicans in the Legislature against it. And then we should have about every Democratic member from New-York against it, for they distrust Edson."

This Democratic politician is mistaken if ke that even Indenfor such a charter if Mr. Edson is to have the appointing power. They distrust Mr. Edson as much as the Democrats do. The only possible method of securing their support is by amending the charter sketched, so that Mayor Edson's successor shall have its great powers. Then the people of New-York will know what they are about to do when they next vote for Mayor, in 1884.

DISTRICT REORGANIZATION. While John J. O'Brien was here, he frequently referred to the proposed reorganization of the Republican association in New-York. He said to THE TRIB-UNE correspondent: "Any plan of reorganization that may be suggested by fair-minded men will be accepted by the leaders of the associations. And the reorganization may be made by these men, Some people say to me: 'Why don't you yourself offer some plan of

reorganization! To that I reply that any plan we might suggest, however fair, would be looked upon with suspiction. The suggestion must come from the outside." with suspicion. The suggestion must come from the outside."

A well-known Republican politician, when told of these remarks of Mr. O'Brien, said: "Yes, he can afford to accept any plan of reorganization that may be suggested. The active men like him will always control city political associations, because the 'kid-glove' Republicans will not attend the association meetings. O'Brien will lose control of one or two associations, but they will gain one if there should be a reorganization. They will lose, and deservedly, Frank Raymond's, the XXIIId; and they will gain the XIth, George Blass's. Blass is earnestly in favor of a reorganization, but the 'boys' tell me they will capture his district if one takes place."

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPOINTING HIS FRIENDS.

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPOINTING HIS PRIENDS. O'Brien's desire for a reorganization now is probably due to the fact that he perceives that a very thorough reorganization of the New York asso tions will surely take place by direction of the Republican State Convention of this year. That seems already a political fact. Moreover, he is aware that it will be useless to call upon President Arthur for aid. Apparently the President has resolved not to interfere in State politics. All the entreaties of Conking and Smyth that he should remove Robertson as Collector New-York had no effect, although for a few months it seemed as if they would. The President made all his preparations to appoint Mr. Cooper as Collector. Mr. Cooper arranged his business affairs to take the place, there were a few newspaper articles on the subject of a hostile tone—and the President changed his mind. "No." said a Republican of National reputation here yesterday; "no, the President has determined to have an easy time for the remainder of his term. He might have removed Robertson and put in Cooper as Collector, and it would have caused only a nine days' talk. But he didn't have the courage to do it. He is disappointing all his friends. When he leaves office he will have no power among them. You remember that C. E. Smith asserted in The Philadelphia Press lately that Conkling said that Arthur's administration out-Hayesed the Hayes administration. I met Conkling a day or so after publican State Convention of this year. That seems Arthur's administration out-Hayesed the Hayes administration. I met Conkling a day or so after that was printed, in Washington, and asked him if he had made such a remark. He replied: 'It is a lie. I may think so, but I never said so.'

ARRAIGNED FOR SHOOTING M'DONOUGH.

Henry and Otto Brady, of No. 1,343 Third-ave., and James McLaughlin, of No. 445 West Thirty eighth-st., were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with shooting Patrick McDonough, of No. 430 West Thirty-minth-st., during a light in a saloon at Thirty-seventh-st. and Ninth-ave, on Saturday night. They were re-manded to awa't the appearance of McDonough, who is in the Roosevelt Hospital.

NO SCARLET FEVER IN HARLEM.

Inquiry has been made among physicians in regard to the reported existence of searlet fever in Harlem. Without an exception the physicians said that that section of the city was singularly if from searlet fover this year. There had been so cases in Manhattauville and on Washing Heights, and on the case side of the city near river, but it was of a very mild type. There has been no really malignant cases.